

WAR CONDITIONS QUICKLY MET BY UNITED STATES

Strain Brought About by Unparalleled Demand Borne Well by Financial and Industrial Interests of Country

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Washington, Nov. 23.—The United States has shown its ability to meet the strain of unparalleled demand caused by the war. It has demonstrated that it is able, if need be, to live up to its obligations. The United States produces 60 per cent of the world's yearly output of petroleum, 55 per cent of its copper, 40 per cent of its coal and iron and 30 per cent of its lead and zinc. The development of some of its great industries, like that of the manufacture of Portland cement has been as rapid as it has been brilliant.

Few persons a year ago expected to see the country go about its business in the way it has gone, rising to meet each new obstacle to its progress, and prospering by virtue of its strength and energy. Neither did many know during the first few months of the war, when the country was feeling keenly the interruption of foreign trade, how successfully workmen, scientists and men of affairs could supply from American raw materials the products that had been bought abroad.

One of the most momentous results of the war is that it has made the people of the United States look at things differently. It has compelled them to make in this country articles that had been bought elsewhere or to find substitutes for them. In this way the war has stimulated invention, improved the need of national efficiency, aroused skill, energy and foresight, and, especially, has shown what must be done in order to have the country industrially independent.

The people of the country have come to see that, although the nation has no monopoly on any mineral fuel or any important metal or mineral, the nations of Europe need American products far more than the United States needs theirs.

Iron and Steel.
Sensational advances in the price of the securities of certain steel companies and present activities at steel plants have been cited as results of large orders for finished steel products for export to belligerent countries. This view ignores the fact that although the United States makes about one-third of the steel production of the world, the domestic consumption of steel is enormous. It is true that many steel companies have profited through export orders, but it is not fair to assume that the activity of the steel trade as a whole has resulted from European demands. Neither is it fair to assume that the industry would not have prospered had there been no war. In fact, it is possible that the total final gain to the American steel industry through the war will not greatly exceed what would have been the normal increment of peace.

Statistics show that after several years of depression, the steel industry of this country began to improve in June, 1914, and that the outbreak of the war and the resulting widespread unsettling of commercial conditions and the contraction of credits suddenly checked this improvement. When, after a few months, people realized that the shock to credit and the interruption of normal trade were merely temporary, if violent, the effects of the outbreak of hostilities were minimized.

It was realized that this country, with its population of 100,000,000 persons, had the resources, the skill and the strength to enable it to prosper in spite of the enormous destruction of life and property in the countries at war. Confidence returned and the steel trade, continued its interrupted improvement.

On top of the purchases necessary to fill delayed orders for domestic needs has come a rush of orders for steel products for export. At present some blast furnaces are idle, but fully 30 per cent of the steel-producing capacity of the country is busy, whereas, in December, 1914, only 35 per cent was busy.

War conditions favor the industry. Coke and iron ore are relatively cheap, the steel plants are working at nearly full capacity and there is an increasing demand for finished steel products. In fact, the capacity of steel works is not nearly reached that this country is not in a position to take much more export business.

Although the steel being purchased by belligerent countries gives the market its present strength, the proportion for actual use is not large, and the proportion being made into shells in this country is only a small percentage of the total output. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the exports of steel, including that in the form of trucks, cannon, shells and fire arms, shipped to belligerent countries are at the rate of more than 5,000,000 tons a year, whereas the steel production of the United States in 1915 was 31,000,000 tons.

Internal Demand Is Heavy.
Railroads and manufacturers of agricultural implements are buying steel more largely than a year ago, although their demands are hardly up to normal. From August, 1914, to May, 1915, the total number of freight cars ordered by railroads in this country was 15,000. From May 5, 1915, to June 1, 1915, the railroads ordered 25,000 cars, and large orders are understood to have been received from foreign countries.

The production of agricultural implements is increasing, in spite of the fact that the exports for the last fiscal year were nearly one-third less than for the previous fiscal year. The automobile industry will require, to meet home demands for its products, more steel than ever before.

A consideration of these figures shows that, however a year ago, although their demands are hardly up to normal, the needs of this country require nearly all the output. Already the largest producer of steel in the world, the United States, also is the largest consumer. This fact assures industrial strength.

BERLIN REQUESTS NOT TO BE MET BY UNITED STATES

Washington Has No Explanations to Offer for Asking That Boy-Ed and von Papen Leave Country.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 5.—Germany notified the United States today that she desired to know upon what grounds the state department asks the withdrawal of Count von Bernstorff, the naval attaché of the German embassy here, and of Captain von Papen, the military attaché. Secretary Lansing received the request from two sources—first from Count von Bernstorff, the ambassador, and from the Berlin foreign office through Ambassador Gerard.

The United States will reply promptly. Mr. Lansing will not discuss the facts, nor will he give the sources of information concerning the activities of the attachés in connection with naval and military matters, of which the state department is ignorant. Without reference to the request which prompted the department to ask the withdrawal of the attachés, it is stated the United States will stand upon the established understanding among nations that a diplomatic officer has made himself disagreeable is sufficient to cause his removal. It was broadly intimated that if the United States based its action upon anything else than the developments of the Hamburg-American line conspiracy trial in New York or the case of James P. A. Archibald, the American war correspondent, who secretly carried papers for Captain von Papen as well as Dr. Dumba, the Berlin foreign office might contest the withdrawal of the two officers.

German position indicates, too, that the United States is expected to get safe conduct home for its officers, if it wishes to be rid of them although it is authoritatively stated that Germany will make no request for this service. As explained in German quarters, the embassy takes the view that it and its attachés are not to be placed before the bar of public opinion by the state department's action, and that consequently the request for information, though unusual, is proper under the circumstances. On the other hand it is known that Secretary Lansing considers that Count von Bernstorff might have drawn an inference as to what rendered the attachés objectionable from the conversation when the secretary informed him that the officers no longer were acceptable to the United States and offered to obtain safe conduct for them if Germany so desired.

Mr. Lansing made his request for withdrawal with the full approval of President Wilson and it was made virtually plain today that there would be no discussion of the facts which led to the request. It was pointed out that while in certain cases in the past, governments had given reasons for asking the removal of a foreign diplomatic officer, this had been done only at the initiative of the offending government. Reasons were given by the state department in the case of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador whose recall was demanded but the action was wholly voluntary on the part of the United States.

Horses for French Army.
Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—Eight hundred horses have been bought from Lincoln county ranchers for the French army by a quarter of horse buyers. Most of them are for cavalry mounts, although a few are heavy enough for artillery service.

New Ministers Ordained.
Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—Bishop Frederick C. Howden yesterday at El Paso ordained Rev. Carl Henry Williams of the Episcopal church at Gallup, and Rev. Joseph Floering of Tucuman, into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church.

GOOD-NIGHT CORNS, GOOD-BOY "GETS-IT"
New-Plan Corn Remedy That Never Fails. The Simple, Common Sense Way.

You poor corn-sufferers, with corn-wrinkles and heart pains! Sit down tonight and put a few drops of "Gets-It" on your corns. You can apply it in just a few seconds, without

fuss or trouble. What's the use applying salves that make toes raw and sore, that make corns swell, bandages that make it misery to walk, tape that sticks, greasy ointment, and other contraptions. Get rid of corns the easy way, quick, simple, sure, new way. That's common sense. Try "Gets-It" also for warts and bunions. "Gets-It" can't hurt—the corn loosens, and comes right off—clean off.

"Gets-It" is sold at all druggists, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

Sold in Albuquerque and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Otwell Drug Co., and Highland Pharmacy.

Snyder Going to Washington.
Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—Frederick C. Snyder, superintendent of the United States Indian school in this city, will go to Washington, D. C., this month to confer with Indian bureau officials relative to the new course of study for the Indian schools and to attend the sessions of the Pan-American union.

EL PASO FAVORS KEEPING STATE BUILDING OPEN

Water Users and Chamber of Commerce Go on Record for Maintaining Exhibit at San Diego Next Year.

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El Paso, Tex., Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the El Paso Water Users' association and the Chamber of Commerce with Governor McDonald and Secretary Reed at the Chamber of Commerce this morning, it was decided that the chamber and water users would do their part toward maintaining the New Mexico building.

Secretary Reed said they wished \$1,000 from El Paso and the upper and lower valleys. The water users agreed to give \$1,000, the Chamber of Commerce, \$1,000 and the El Paso Water Users' association will be asked to give another \$1,000.

The meeting was attended by Governor McDonald and Secretary Reed, Felix Martinez and J. J. Mundy and Z. T. White for the water users, and B. D. O'Donnell and Secretary M. J. Fraser and G. C. Clements for the Chamber of Commerce.

SPANISH CABINET PROMPTLY RESIGNS
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Madrid via London, Dec. 6, 10:20 p. m.—The cabinet of Eduardo Dato resigned today, owing to the leaders of the opposition serving notice of a proposed motion to dissolve the cabinet in parliament.

Senator Dato's cabinet resigned June 22, last, owing to the failure of a loan of \$150,000,000 of which only one-sixteenth was subscribed. Senator Dato considers the failure of the loan as equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence. At the request of King Alfonso, however, the cabinet remained in power. Senator Dato had been at the head of the government since 1913.

Johnson Taken to Penitentiary.
Silver City, N. M., Dec. 6.—Harry E. Johnson, sentenced to serve from forty to fifty years in the state penitentiary for the murder of John S. Sayre, was taken to Santa Fe yesterday by deputies of the sheriff's office. Attorneys for Johnson will perfect an appeal to the supreme court in an effort to have the verdict of the district court, finding him guilty of second degree murder, set aside. In the meantime he will begin serving his sentence, imposed last week by Judge Edward L. Medler, of Las Cruces, who presided at the trial of the case in the absence of Judge Colin Neill, of the Silver City district.

Laughter Aids Digestion.
Laughter is one of the most healthful emotions! It is of great help to digestion. A still more effective help is a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. If you should be troubled with indigestion give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

Notes of Interest From State Museum
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"The Rise and Fall of the Maya Civilization in the Light of the Archaeological and the Native Chronicles" will be the subject of a lecture by Merley, for many years Central American fellow of the School of American Archaeology, at the sessions of the Pan-American union at Washington, D. C., the latter part of this month. He will illustrate his lecture with lantern slides of the superb mural paintings of the six best known Maya cities by the Smithsonian Institution, the building of the Panama-California Exposition.

The Mitchell Topoka & Santa Fe has thought the painting of the Grand Canyon, part of the exhibit which closed at the museum today. The proprietor of the Hotel Bonaventure at Chicago, bought the fine picture of the two San Juan Indians in a field of yellow blossoms, while in the background the shadow of trees along the Rio Grande and the majestic Taos Pueblo, give a charming glimpse of New Mexico's scenic beauty.

"The Diamond," a most interesting study in Chinese and Hellenistic folklore by Berthold Laufer, curator in anthropology of the Field Museum, and "The Jew of the Pithdown Man," with five plates by Gerald S. Milner, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution, are the latest publications received by the museum library.

The following registered at the museum: Joseph A. von Wadsworth, Nome, Alaska; Alberto Astoria, Exeter, N. H.; Salvador B. Medina, Mexico City; C. W. Smith, El Paso, Texas; T. E. Hennessey, Roberts, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Munnery, Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Perkins, Alamosa, Colo.; E. W. Chen, Mexico.

NEW HAVEN ROAD NEARLY RUINED BY GOVERNMENT

Mellen Testifies That Company Was Prosperous Until Federal Prosecutions Were Commenced.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
New York, Dec. 6.—The federal prosecution of the New Haven, New Haven & Hartford railroad and its directors accomplished the "practical ruin" of that railroad, in the opinion of Charles S. Mellen, an experienced cross-examination today at the trial of the eleven former directors of the road on the charge of criminal violation of the Sherman law.

It was from him, he said, that this would be the result of the inquiry into New Haven affairs begun in 1912 by the federal grand jury in New York, that he got Lewis Cass Lodgey to see President Taft and the then attorney general George W. Wickens, and induce them to lead to limit the inquiry to the so-called Grand Track deal, the alleged suppression of the Grand Track's proposed New England extensions.

"This was done," continued Mr. Mellen, "but it meant indictment and my destruction, and the ruin they accomplished later."

The former New Haven president explained that at that time the New Haven financial affairs were in a critical condition. The reason for this, he said, was on account of the conflicting laws of the New England states the road was virtually unable to refund its obligations except through short term notes, and a large amount of this floating indebtedness had accumulated.

"These financial questions were what I desired to present to the people at Washington," he testified. "The limiting of the scope of the investigation was for the benefit of the New Haven. I was sure that Mr. Swackhamer would do what I had done, practically ruin the New York, New Haven & Hartford for a time of a period of years. Up to the time of my indictment—this persecution or whatever you want to call it—we had always paid dividends and had a handsome surplus."

This testimony was adduced by Charles P. Choate, at counsel for the defense, after Frank M. Swackhamer, the government, had elicited from the witness "an evidence against the defendant Lodgey alone," that Lodgey had successfully used his influence with the president and attorney general to prevent the grand jury inquiry from going into the charge of monopoly—the same charge upon which the defendants are now being tried.

Letters of Labor Leaders Read in Schmidt Case
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The letters read today were alleged to have passed between J. J. McNamara of Indianapolis, the secretary-treasurer of the international association; Frank M. Ryan, president of the same organization; Eugene A. Clancy, of San Francisco, and J. E. Monsey, of Salt Lake City. They referred to iron structures being erected in Salt Lake City.

In one letter purporting to have been written by Monsey to McNamara in June 1909, the information was imparted that the Llewellyn Iron works of Los Angeles had obtained a contract for work to be done in Salt Lake City. In reply to this letter, McNamara is alleged to have written that he was sorry, as the Llewellyn Iron works was "one of the worst snake" concerns in the country. It was on December, 1910, to which McNamara pleaded guilty to being implicated and for which he was sentenced to fifteen years in San Quentin penitentiary.

Socialists Have Spanish Paper.
Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—The socialists now have a newspaper in the Spanish language in New Mexico, in addition to their English paper, the St. Vrain Journal. It is El Libertador, printed at Taos by Enrique Soca, who also has a paper at Tierra Amarilla, and Vincent Thomas. The first number is a five column weekly and is filled with articles on socialism.

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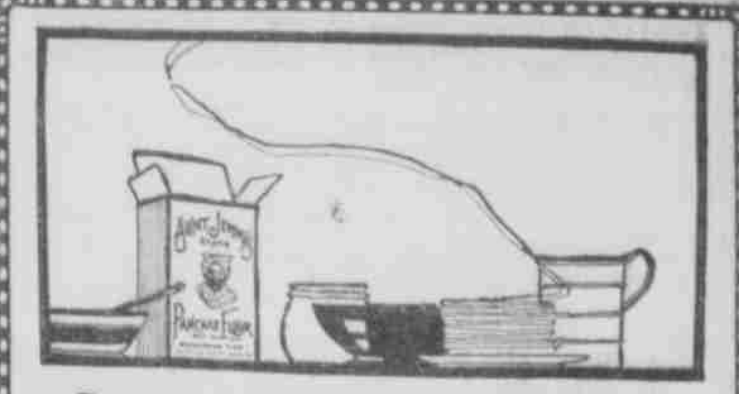
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Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's Pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.



Every one of them just to the Queen's taste—light and tender and such a fine, full flavor.

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Take "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until you have taken three doses, then all gripe misery goes and your cold will be broken. It promptly opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nasty discharge or sneezing; relieves the headache, stiffness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't say stuff about it. Quit blowing and snuffing. Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.

Sole: Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McAtee, Durango, Colo.; Horacio Castillo, Lamy, N. M.; Hillstrom, Aztec; L. P. Kennell, Little Rock, Ark.; Milton H. Lakin, Indianapolis, Ind.


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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a hand or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood-purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Read the testimonials, free.


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NOT MADE BY THE CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

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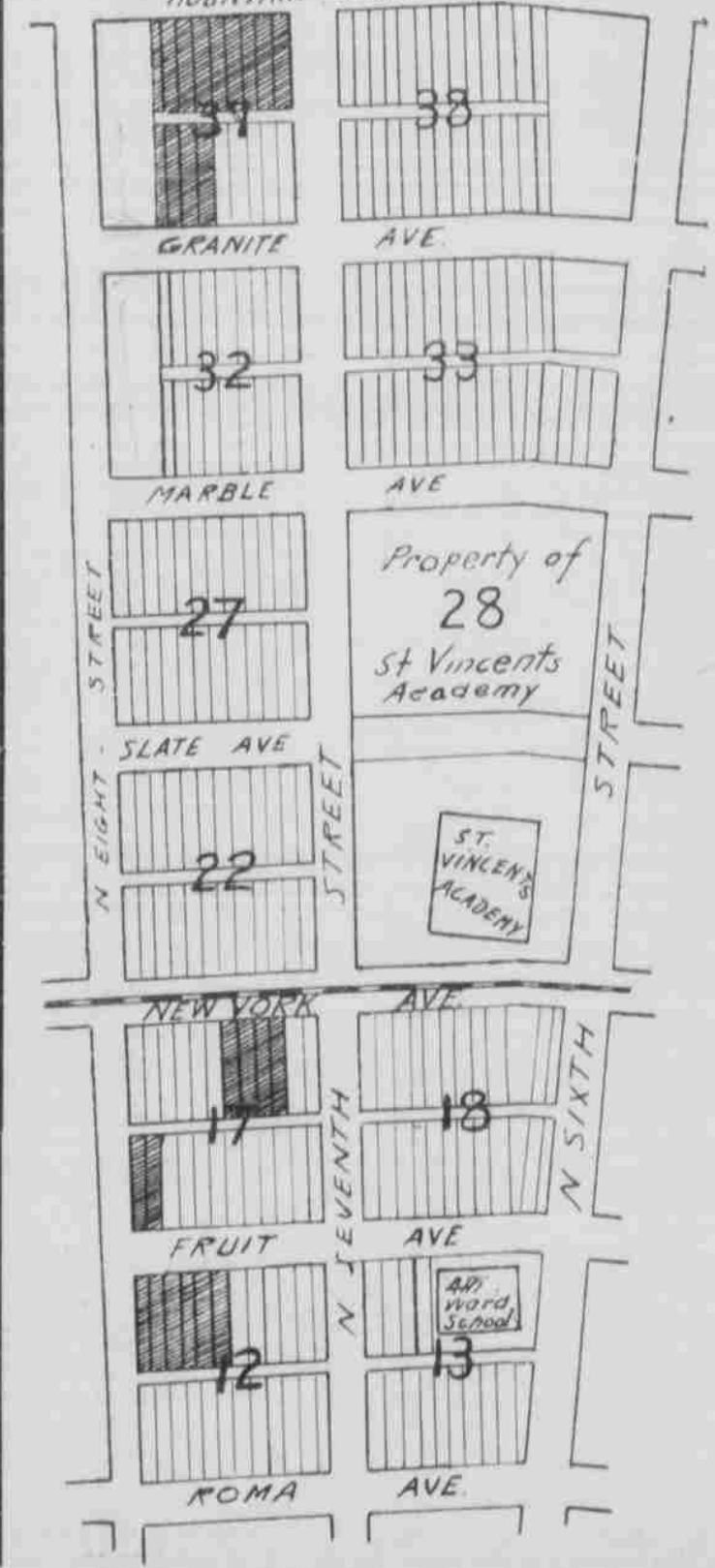
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